This done, and a sufficient force left at Manassas Junction, he was authorized to remove the remainder of the army down Chesapeake Bay.

The question of the number of men needed for the garrisons of the Washington forts had been carefully considered as early as October, 1861. On the 18th of that month General. Barnard, the Chief-of-engineers, and General Barry, the Chief-of-artillery, were directed "by General McClellan to "proceed to determine the minimum strength of garrisons—artillery and infantry—required for the various works in and about Washington to satisfy the conditions of a good defence.[711] On October 24th these officers made their report.[8] They estimated the total number of men needed for the defence of Washington at 33,795. Thw number,—increased however, by himself, to !tf>,000,—waH adopted by General McClellan in an elaborate letter to the Secretary of War written in the latter part of October.[3] This estimate was ant estimate of the garrison required for Washington, and of nothing elne; and this was the force which the administration must have supposed it was General McClellan'n intention to leave in the works surrounding Washington when he Bhould carry the active army off to PortreBB Monroe. The corps-commanders, also, had not varied materially from this

estimate
when they panned upon the question at the council
of the Ittth of March.[4] General Stunner, who asked
for 40,000 men, had somewhat exceeded it; the other

* 5 W. R., 6w. [3] 7/^,626.
[5] #., 9, 10. *Cf.* McClellan'x 0. S., 77.
[4] *Amif>* «4$.